Amount of Paint Needed

MEASURE the entire distance around the building with a tape line, carrying it into the corners and angles; multiply this distance by the height from the sill to the eaves. Multiply the gables by half their perpendicular height. To figure the area of porch floors or ceilings, multiply the width by the length. To figure the area of porch columns, multiply the circumference by the height. Figure railings and spindle-work as if they were boarded up solid and had to be painted on both sides. To figure the area of over-hanging eaves and cornices, multiply the total running length by the width. All measurements must be made in feet. Make no allowance for doors or windows, as the casing and sash must be painted and also some paint is required for the edges of the weather boards.

When the areas (or square feet) have been added, divide the total area by 575 to find the number of gallons of paint (not reduced) for the priming coat; or by 600 to find the number of gallons for each additional coat. Where more than one color is to be used, the different areas according to color must be added up separately.

These results will be found approximately correct for average conditions, but the covering capacity of all paint depends to a large extent on the nature of the surface and the manner in which it is applied.

The extreme spreading capacity of Upon Honor House Paint makes it one of the most economical as well as the most durable of house paints.

UPON HONOR
READY MIXED
HOUSE PAINT

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE
CHICAGO PAINT WORKS

Directions for Applying

UPON Honor House Paint is made upon a practical formula, and is guaranteed to give full satisfaction both as to durability and appearance. It must, however, be applied in a careful and intelligent manner, and with this idea in mind, we have prepared the following suggestions as a help.

EXTERIOR PAINTING.

WHEN TO PAINT.—Choose a dry, warm day. If in extremely hot weather keep out of the sun's rays, that is in the morning paint on the West or shady sides of the building and in the afternoon swing around to the other sides of the building where the sun has been the hottest in the morning. Do not paint when the temperature is below 55 degrees, as the paint will get too thick to work freely under the brush. Thick coats are never durable.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

Stir the Paint thoroughly.—Pour off a portion of the liquids and then stir from the bottom up and gradually pour back the liquids, continuing to stir until the paint is of the same consistency throughout. In the case of kits and barrels, do not begin to stir from the center, but force the paddle down the sides to work the solid portion loose and then stir from the bottom up. The paint should also be stirred from time to time as it is being used.

Allow plenty of time for each coat to dry and harden before applying more paint over it. This is very important.

Use a good brush. Work or rub the paint out well and spread evenly. *Apply thin coats.* Thick coats never wear as well as thin coats.

Use raw linseed oil only. Never add boiled linseed oil to paint, as it is not as penetrating and tends to brittleness.

NEW BUILDINGS.

First or priming Coat.—This coat serves as the foundation for the other coats and should be applied intelligently. Should the new wood be green and damp, it is best to apply this coat and then allow three or four weeks for the wood to season, before applying other coats. This should also be done in case the plaster has not dried out. If the lumber is not allowed to dry out before the finishing coats are applied the moisture will sooner or later force its way out through the paint, causing it to blister and peel. Good paint will keep out moisture, but cannot keep it in. If three coats are to be applied, each gallon of paint should be reduced with a half-gallon of raw linseed oil, for soft woods, and with a quart of raw linseed oil and a pint of turpentine for hard woods. If two coats are to be applied, reduce each gallon of paint with a quart of raw linseed oil, for soft woods, and with a pint of raw linseed oil and a half-pint of turpentine, for hard woods. Before priming, all knots and sappy places should first be given a coat of Shellac, otherwise the sun will cause the sap to run out through the paint and cause blistering.

Directions for Applying

(Continued)

Second Coat.—If three coats are to be applied, reduce each gallon of paint with one-half pint of turpentine. If only two coats are to be put on, apply the paint as it comes in the package. Before applying this coat fill up all nail holes and imperfections with a good grade of putty.

Third or finishing Coat.—Apply the paint as it comes in the package, unless it has become heavy from evaporation, in which case thin sparingly with turpentine.

OLD BUILDINGS.

All loose paint and scale should be removed by going over the surface with a scraper and a little wire brush. A painter's duster or an ordinary whisk broom should be used to work out dust deposits. Soft coal smoke makes a greasy surface. Paint will not hold to such surfaces and is apt to peel off. Such a surface should be washed off with soap and water and allowed to thoroughly dry off before painting.

First Coat.—The amount of reduction for the coat will depend wholly upon the surface. If it is very porous, each gallon of paint should be reduced with a quart of raw linseed oil and a pint of turpentine. If the surface is in a smooth, hard condition, omit the oil, but add a pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint. If but one coat is to be applied, omit the oil also.

Second Coat.—Apply the paint as it comes in package, unless it has become heavy from evaporation, in which case thin sparingly with turpentine.

INTERIOR PAINTING.

Be sure that the surface is dry and free from grease, dust and dirt. Use turpentine in place of linseed oil when reducing for all inside work.

NEW WORK.

First or Priming Coat.—Reduce each gallon of paint with one quart of turpentine. Inside White is an exception to this rule and should be reduced with only one pint of turpentine.

Finishing Coats.—Reduce each gallon of paint with one pint of turpentine, with the exception of the Inside White, which apply as it comes in the package.

OLD SURFACES.

First and Second Coats.—Reduce each gallon of paint with one pint of turpentine, with the exception of the Inside White, which should be applied as it comes in the package.

UPON HONOR Ready Mixed HOUSE PAINT

U41	Cream
U59	Straw
U66	Ivory
U60	Tan
U52	Lilac
U30	Brown
U57	Salmon
U48	Pearl Gray
U46	Lead
U65	Pale Blue
U44	Pea Green
U72*	Sash Green

Also made in Outside White, Inside White and Black.

*Shade **U. 72** is a higher priced color.

HIGHEST QUALITY

THE real merit of a high grade mixed paint is always measured by its durability. Upon Honor House Paint is above all else—a long-life paint. In fact, every gallon is protected by an absolute and binding guarantee, not to crack, peel, scale, blister or chalk. If we did not know this paint to be so durable, we would not make this guarantee.

A high lustre, good covering, permanent clear-toned color and ease of spreading are also features of this paint—it lacks nothing that comprises a high class protective coating.

Every can bears an exact formula of the contents and complies with all the rigid, pure paint laws, so you take no chances when you buy Upon Honor House Paint.

OUR ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

We guarantee all paint products bearing our name to possess durability, maximum spreading capacity and lasting colors. Also that they are made of first class materials and contain nothing injurious.

Should any of our paints peel, blister, chalk, rub off, or in any way fail to give satisfaction, when applied with reasonable care, we agree to furnish new paint free of charge and prepay freight charges on same.

Chicago Paint Works.

—Put up in—

BARRELS (About 50 Gallons)
HALF-BARRELS (About 25 Gallons)
FIVE GALLON KITS
ONE GALLON CANS
HALF-GALLON CANS
QUART CANS

COLOR SELECTION

IN choosing house colors select those that will contrast harmoniously with the surroundings. A suburban or country house, for instance, that is screened by trees and shrubbery will always appear to best advantage when painted with the lighter tints.

Never paint a house that is surrounded by heavy foliage with greens or other shades—this rule also applies to low squatty houses, which can be made to appear larger, with light colors, just as a large, over-prominent house can be made to look smaller with dark colors. A house of Colonial architecture should never be painted red, brown or any strong shade or combination of colors.

In cities or factory towns where there is considerable dust, dirt and smoke, it is not advisable to use pure white or the light delicate tints. Lead or gray colors are more suitable and durable. Two shades or a single color are usually considered good taste. Dark colors will make a house appear smaller, and white will make a small house look larger.

When more than one color is used, the lighter color should be placed above the darker, as the latter having the appearance of strength and solidity should be the supporting color.

IMPORTANCE OF PAINTING.

Paint should not be regarded as a luxury, but as a necessity. Good paint is equally as important as insurance. What clothing is to the body, paint is to the house. Paint makes a dwelling inviting, attractive and lasting. An unpainted house, on the contrary, is shabby, forlorn and an easy prey to destructive weather exposure—the sun, rain, snow, wind, heat and cold. The investment in paint from time to time is wise economy, because it costs less to use a reliable paint than do without it.

Directions for Applying

UPON Honor House Paint is made upon a practical formula, and is guaranteed

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Directions for Applying

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OLD SURFACES.

First and Second Coats.—Reduce each gallon of paint with one pint of turpentine, with the exception of the Inside White, which should be applied as it comes in the package.

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